

GenCore version 5.1.4_p5_4578
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OM nucleic - nucleic search, using SW model

Run on: March 26, 2003, 11:15:29 ; Search time 179.455 Seconds
(without alignments)
263.532 Million cell updates/sec

Title: US-10-086-184-2

Sequence: 1 gtgctactgatatagagtcgtacc 21

Scoring table: IDENTITY_NUC
Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 1.0

Searched: 2185239 beqs, 1125999159 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 2063506

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Minimum DB seq length: 0
Maximum DB seq length: 40

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| Post-processing: | Minimum Match | 0% |
| | Maximum Match | 100% |
| | Listing first | 45 summaries |

Database :

N_GeneSeq_1011002.*

1: /SIDS2/gcgdata/geneSeq/geneSeqn-emb1/NA1980.DAT.*

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23: /SIDS2/gcgdata/geneSeq/geneSeqn-emb1/NA2001B.DAT.*

24: /SIDS2/gcgdata/geneSeq/geneSeqn-emb1/NA2002.DAT.*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

| Result | Score | Query | Match | Length | DB | ID | Description |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|----------|----|---------------------|
| C 1 | 14.6 | 69.5 | 30 | 21 | AA093561 | | Cat flea HMT allan |
| C 2 | 13.8 | 65.7 | 24 | 20 | AA059144 | | Pea plaicid phosph |
| C 3 | 13.6 | 64.8 | 25 | 19 | AA087770 | | Oligonucleotide SE |
| C 4 | 13.4 | 63.8 | 21 | 20 | AA087770 | | Insecticidal peptid |
| C 5 | 13.2 | 62.9 | 33 | 24 | AB085553 | | Human large proteol |
| C 6 | 12.8 | 61.0 | 26 | 19 | AA090901 | | Human tumour necros |
| C 7 | 12.8 | 61.0 | 26 | 21 | AA037780 | | Human TNFR-6 alpha |
| C 8 | 12.8 | 61.0 | 26 | 24 | AA033889 | | Human TNFR-6 alpha |
| C 9 | 12.6 | 60.0 | 26 | 24 | AB096866 | | Human p34cdc2-rela |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----|------|------|----|----|----------|---------------------|
| C | 10 | 12.6 | 60.0 | 27 | 21 | AAZ32099 | Primer 23540 used |
| C | 11 | 12.4 | 59.0 | 20 | 24 | AAD34729 | 3' end PCR primer |
| C | 12 | 12.4 | 59.0 | 23 | 24 | AAD34699 | Tet operator fragm |
| C | 13 | 12.4 | 59.0 | 31 | 24 | AAD34703 | Tet operator and M |
| C | 14 | 12.4 | 59.0 | 32 | 21 | AAA62281 | Sample oligo 141-1 |
| C | 15 | 12.4 | 59.0 | 36 | 24 | AAD34707 | Tet operator and M |
| C | 16 | 12.2 | 58.1 | 24 | 24 | ABO00343 | Oligonucleotide acd |
| C | 17 | 12.2 | 58.1 | 24 | 24 | ABO04659 | Oligonucleotide acd |
| C | 18 | 12.2 | 58.1 | 24 | 24 | ABO04700 | Oligonucleotide acd |
| C | 19 | 12.2 | 58.1 | 24 | 24 | ABO10987 | Oligonucleotide acd |
| C | 20 | 12.2 | 58.1 | 24 | 24 | ABO11028 | Oligonucleotide acd |
| C | 21 | 12.2 | 58.1 | 25 | 24 | ABO12523 | Oligonucleotide acd |
| C | 22 | 12.2 | 58.1 | 25 | 24 | ABO12564 | Oligonucleotide acd |
| C | 23 | 12.2 | 58.1 | 26 | 22 | AAFI1279 | Oligonucleotide acd |
| C | 24 | 12.2 | 58.1 | 26 | 22 | AAFI1280 | Information carry |
| C | 25 | 12.2 | 58.1 | 26 | 24 | AAI67713 | Early paired-doma |
| C | 26 | 12.2 | 58.1 | 27 | 16 | AAQ79546 | PCR primer MBL on |
| C | 27 | 12.2 | 58.1 | 32 | 16 | AAO80094 | Primer for 5'RACE |
| C | 28 | 12.2 | 58.1 | 32 | 16 | AAO85023 | Primer for amplifc |
| C | 29 | 12.2 | 58.1 | 32 | 21 | AAZ92623 | Lactococcus lacti |
| C | 30 | 12.2 | 58.1 | 32 | 16 | AAO79563 | PCR primer MBL002 |
| C | 31 | 12.2 | 58.1 | 35 | 22 | AA500709 | Reverse PCR prim |
| C | 32 | 12.2 | 58.1 | 35 | 24 | AAD36177 | NOV3 cDNA amplif |
| C | 33 | 12.2 | 58.1 | 40 | 22 | AAH50180 | Bacterial 23S/5S R |
| C | 34 | 12.2 | 58.1 | 24 | 24 | ABN81285 | Beet promoter poly |
| C | 35 | 12.2 | 57.1 | 13 | 23 | ABG21076 | Oligonucleotide S |
| C | 36 | 12.2 | 57.1 | 13 | 23 | ABG21077 | Oligonucleotide S |
| C | 37 | 12.2 | 57.1 | 21 | 21 | AAZ68989 | Human b1allelic m |
| C | 38 | 12.2 | 57.1 | 22 | 12 | AAQ10041 | LTR1 primer spec |
| C | 39 | 12.2 | 57.1 | 24 | 20 | AAV65683 | HIV-2 long termin |
| C | 40 | 12.2 | 57.1 | 24 | 21 | AAA96556 | Forward PCR prim |
| C | 41 | 12.2 | 57.1 | 24 | 21 | AAA73989 | HIV-2 primer 2LRe |
| C | 42 | 12.2 | 57.1 | 24 | 21 | AAA74614 | HIV-2 PCR primer |
| C | 43 | 12.2 | 57.1 | 24 | 22 | AAF77294 | PCR primer specifi |
| C | 44 | 12.2 | 57.1 | 25 | 22 | AAI62113 | Soybean 316013 res |
| C | 45 | 12.2 | 57.1 | 33 | 14 | AAQ46399 | HAV capture probe |

ALIGNMENTS

| XX | RESULT 1 |
|----|--|
| XX | AAC93561/c |
| XX | ID AAC93561 standard; DNA; 30 BP. |
| XX | AAC93561; |
| XX | 19-FEB-2001 (first entry) |
| XX | Cat flea HMT allantoinase PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:50. |
| XX | Cat flea; hindgut and Malpighian tubule; HMT; head and nerve cord; HNC; |
| XX | flea infestation; vaccine; antiparasitic; therapeutic target; |
| XX | diagnosis; detection; PCR primer; ss. |
| XX | Ctenocephalides felis. |
| XX | MO200061621-A2. |
| XX | 19-OCT-2000. |
| XX | 07-APR-2000; 2000MO-US09437. |
| XX | 09-APR-1999; 99US-0128704. |
| XX | (HESK-) HESKA CORP. |
| XX | Brandt KS, Gaines PJ, Stinchcomb DT, Wisniewski N; |
| XX | WPI; 2000-656323/63. |
| XX | Flea Malpighian tubule and head and nerve cord tissue derived nucleic acids useful for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of flea |

PT infestations -
 XX
 PS Example 4; Page 256; 964pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to novel cat flea (*Ctenocephalides felis*) nucleic
 CC acids which are expressed in hindgut and Malpighian tubule (HMT) tissue
 CC or head and nerve cord (HNC) tissue. The invention also relates to the
 CC encoded proteins. The invention additionally encompasses expression
 CC constructs, recombinant viruses and recombinant cells comprising the
 CC nucleic acids of the invention, recombinant production of the proteins,
 CC antibodies against the proteins, a method of identifying inhibitors of
 CC the proteins, and compositions comprising the inhibitors for
 CC administration to an animal. The nucleic acids, and the proteins they
 CC encode may be used in the prevention, treatment and diagnosis of diseases
 CC associated with flea infestations. For example, the nucleic acids may be
 CC used to produce an HMT or HNC protein according to standard recombinant
 CC DNA methodology by inserting the nucleic acids into a host cell and
 CC culturing the cell to express the protein. The HMT and HNC nucleic acids
 CC may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic assays (e.g., PCR) to detect
 CC and quantitate the presence of cat flea or other homologous nucleic acid
 CC sequences in samples. They may also be used to study the expression and
 CC function of the proteins and their role in metabolism. The HMT and HNC
 CC proteins may be used as antigens in the production of specific
 CC antibodies, and in assays to identify modulators (agonists and
 CC antagonists) of HMT and/or HNC protein expression and activity. The
 CC anti-HMT/HNC protein antibodies and antagonists may also be used to
 CC downregulate protein expression and activity. The antibodies may also be
 CC used as diagnostic agents for detecting the presence of flea polypeptides
 CC in samples (e.g., by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)). The
 CC present sequence represents a PCR primer used in an amplification
 CC to isolate and amplify a cat flea cDNA of the invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 30 BP; 6 A; 11 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 69.5%; Score 14.6; DB 21; Length 30;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 1 GTGCTACTGATAGATGTACC 21
 23 GTGCTTCTTAAAGAGGGTACC 3
 RESULT 2
 AAX59144
 ID AAX59144 standard; DNA: 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX59144;
 XX
 DT 06-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Pea plastid phosphoglucosyltransferase PCR primer PGM-R1816.
 XX
 KW Pea; bsg gene; mutant; plastid phosphoglucosyltransferase;
 KM sweetreese; disease resistance; transgenic plant; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Pisum sativum.
 XX
 PN WO9929161-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-JUN-1999.
 XX
 PF 07-DEC-1998; 98WO-US25912.
 XX
 PR 29-JAN-1998; 98US-0015711.
 PR 08-DEC-1997; 97US-0986616.
 XX
 PA (SEMI-) SEMINIS VEGETABLE SEEDS INC.
 XX
 PI Burgess D, Webster D;
 XX
 DR WPI, 1999-394908/33.

XX
 PT A pisum sativum variety containing a recessive bsg gene
 XX
 PS Example 7; Page 8; 109pp; English.
 XX
 CC This oligonucleotide, termed PGM-R1816, was used as a PCR primer
 CC in the amplification of pea plastid phosphoglucosyltransferase (PGM)
 CC cDNA. The invention relates to a new variety of pea that is
 CC resistant to Fusarium wilt fungus and powdery mildew fungus
 CC and which contains, within its genome, a homozygous recessive
 CC gene, i.e. the bsg gene (see AAX59136), which codes for PGM. The
 CC bsg gene contains a mutation in an intron 3' splice site.
 CC Wild-type plastid PGM cDNA (see AAX59146) and 3 mutant plastid PGM
 CC cDNAs (see AAX59147-49) have been isolated by PCR. A claimed Pisum
 CC sativum variety that contains the mutant bsg gene within its
 CC genome produces peas that exhibit a lower level of starch, an
 CC elevated level of sucrose and a decreased level of alcohol
 CC insoluble solids, which correlates with high product quality.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 8 T; 0 other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 65.7%; Score 13.8; DB 20; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 1 GTGCTACTGATAGATGTG 17
 8 GTGCACTGTTAGATGTG 24
 RESULT 3
 AAV39775/C
 ID AAV39775 standard; cDNA: 25 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV39775;
 XX
 DT 28-SEP-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:293 from WO9820166.
 XX
 KW Mass spectrometry; diagnosis; detection; biological sample; infection;
 KM genetic disease; chromosomal abnormality; identification; heredity;
 KM pathogenic organism; telomerase activity; oncogene mutation;
 KW cancer-specific sequence; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX
 PN WO9820166-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-MAY-1998.
 XX
 PF 06-NOV-1997; 97WO-US20444.
 XX
 PR 08-OCT-1997; 97US-0947801.
 PR 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0744481.
 PR 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0744590.
 PR 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0746036.
 PR 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0746055.
 PR 23-JAN-1997; 97US-0786988.
 PR 23-JAN-1997; 97US-0787639.
 PR 19-SEP-1997; 97US-0933792.
 XX
 PA (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
 XX
 PI Braun A, Damhofer-Demar B, Fu D, Higgins GS, Jurinke C;
 PI Koster H, Little DP, Lough DM, Siegest CW, Tang K;
 PI Van Den Boom D, Xiang G;
 XX
 DR WPI, 1998-286975/25.
 XX
 PT Sequencing nucleic acid by mass spectrometric analysis - for
 PT detecting nucleic acids, telomerase activity, oncogene mutations, or
 PT cancer-specific sequences, for diagnosis of disease

XX Discloure; Page 328; 478pp; English.
 XX A process has been developed for determining the sequence of a target
 CC nucleic acid. The process comprises: (i) generating at least two
 CC fragments (F) from the target nucleic acid; and (ii) analysing F by
 CC mass spectrometry (MS). The sequences in AAV39483 to AAV39592 are
 CC specifically claimed primers for use in the mass spectrometric analysis
 CC of the above process. The process is used to detect genetic diseases
 CC (e.g. haemophilia, thalassemia, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, cystic fibrosis and many others) or chromosomal abnormalities
 CC (or predisposition); infections and cancers; also for establishing
 CC identity and heredity. Particular applications are diagnosis of
 CC neuroblastoma, detecting telomerase, determining family relationships
 CC and HLA compatibility, and in genetic fingerprinting. Compared with
 CC known methods using MS, this process requires fewer specific reagents
 CC and is better suited to automation. Extended primers are shorter;
 CC primer annealing is more efficient and the process allows detection of
 CC many sequences simultaneously. The present sequence represent an
 CC oligonucleotide from the present invention, which is not actually
 CC specified within the specification, only within the sequence listing.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 64.8%; Score 13.6; DB 19; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1 GTCCTACTGATGAGTGTAC 20
 DB 20 GTTCTACTGATGAAATATAC 1
 RESULT 4
 AAX87770/C
 ID AAX87770 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAX87770;
 XX
 DT 09-NOV-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Insecticidal peptide EF40 5' RACE primer EF40-R6.
 XX
 XX Insecticide; EF40; biological control; insect control;
 KW transgenic plant; insect resistance; crop protection; tobacco;
 KM cotton; PCR; primer; RACE; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Beauveria bassiana.
 XX
 PN WO9941393-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-AUG-1999.
 XX
 PF 16-FEB-1999; 99WO-GB00465.
 XX
 PR 23-DEC-1998; 98GB-0028638.
 PR 17-FEB-1998; 98GB-0003361.
 XX
 XX (ZENEC) ZENEC LTD.
 PA
 PI Acland DP, Blake AN, Lee MD, Osborn RW, Robinson MP;
 PI Windase JD;
 DR WPI; 1999-518453/43.
 XX
 PT New polycysteine peptides from Beauveria for control of insect pests
 PS Example 6; Fig 9; 80pp; English.
 CC Primer EF40-R6 is a reverse primer used in the 5' RACE amplification
 CC of Beauveria bassiana strain CRM 148wa(1) (IMI 37923) cDNA. PCR,
 CC 3' and 5' RACE were used to obtain the natural coding sequence (see

CC AAX87734) for the EF40 insecticidal peptide (see AAY06650). The
 CC invention provides: insecticidal peptides (see AAY06648-52) derived
 CC from EF40; nucleotide sequences that encode such peptides; vectors;
 CC especially recombinant insect viruses; insect resistant transgenic
 CC plants; prokaryotic host cells; insecticidal compositions
 CC comprising an insecticidal peptide or a recombinant insect virus;
 CC and methods of killing or controlling insect pests using such
 CC compositions or by cultivation of a transgenic plant expressing the
 CC insecticidal peptide.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 63.8%; Score 13.4; DB 20; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1 GTCCTACTGATGAG 15
 DB 18 GCGCTACTGATGAG 4
 RESULT 5
 ABR85553/C
 ID ABR85553 standard; DNA; 33 BP.
 AC ABR85553;
 XX
 DT 04-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human large protein 9.24 PCR primer SEQ ID NO 6.
 XX
 KW Human; large protein 9.24; embryonic development deformity; tumour;
 KM protein metabolism disturbance; immunologic system disturbance;
 KW PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN CN133276-A.
 XX
 PD 30-JAN-2002.
 XX
 PF 07-JUL-2000; 2000CN-0117096.
 XX
 PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000CN-0117096.
 XX
 PA (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIODOOR GENE DEV CO LTD.
 XX
 PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
 PI
 DR WPI; 2002-305593/35.
 XX
 PT Novel polypeptide human large protein 9.24 and polynucleotide for
 PT encoding the polypeptide -
 XX
 PS Example 4; Page 20 (Discloure); 34pp; Chinese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to human large protein 9.24, the polynucleotide
 CC encoding said polypeptide and the method for producing this polypeptide
 CC by DNA recombination technology. The invention also discloses the method
 CC for curing several diseases, such as embryonic development deformity,
 CC protein metabolism disturbance, tumour and immunologic system disturbance
 CC disease by said polypeptide. The invention also discloses an antagonist
 CC for resisting the polypeptide and its therapeutic action and also
 CC discloses the application of polynucleotide coding this novel human large
 CC protein 9.24. The present sequence is that of a human large protein
 CC 9.24 PCR primer, useful in examples of the invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 33 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 6 G; 14 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 62.9%; Score 13.2; DB 24; Length 33;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

| | | | |
|----|----|-------------------|----|
| Oy | 2 | TGCTACTGATAGAGTGT | 19 |
| | | | |
| Db | 28 | TGCCACAGATAGATGTA | 11 |

RESULT 6
AAV39091/c
ID AAV39091 standard; cDNA; 26 BP.

DT 26-OCT-1998 (first entry)

DE Human tumour necrosis factor receptor-6 alpha cDNA reverse primer 2

KM Human tumour necrosis factor receptor-6 alpha; TNFR-6 alpha;
KM endotheelial cells; keratinocytes; normal prostate; apoptosis; PCR;
KM prostate tumour tissue; primer; amplification; ss.

Homo sapiens.

PN WO9830694-A2.

PD 16-JUL-1998.

PF 13-JAN-1998; 98WO-US00153.

PR 14-JAN-1997; 97US-0035496.

PA (HUM4-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.

PI Ebner R, Feng P, Gentz RL, Ni J, Ruben SM, Yu G

DR WPI; 1998-399142/34.

PT Human tumour necrosis factor receptors 6-alpha and 6-beta - used in the diagnosis of immune system-related disorder(s)

PS Example 2; Page 53; 91pp; English.

The reverse and forward (AAV19090) primers were used to amplify the full length human tumour necrosis factor receptor-6 alpha (TNFR-6 alpha) cDNA (AAV39085). The PCR product was used for expressing the TNFR-6 alpha protein (AAV63622). The invention provides for TNFR-6 alpha cDNA and TNFR-6 beta cDNA (AAV39086), and the TNFR-6 alpha and TNFR-6 beta (AAV63623) proteins they encode, respectively. TNFR-6 alpha and TNFR-6 beta are members of the tumour necrosis factor receptor (TNFR) family. TNFRs are expressed in endothelial cells, keratinocytes, normal prostate and prostate tumour tissue. For a number of disorders of these cells, particularly of the immune system, substantially altered (whether increased or decreased) levels of TNFR-6 alpha and/or TNFR-6 beta gene expression can be detected, therefore the TNFR-6 alpha and TNFR-6 beta polypeptides, nucleic acids and antibodies are claimed to be useful in the diagnosis of such disorders. Mutations of the TNFR-6 alpha and TNFR-6 beta genes can also be detected. The TNFR polypeptides are also claimed to be useful for identifying ligands which may be useful in the treatment of apoptosis related disorders.

Sequence 26 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| Query Match | 61.0% | Score 12.8: | DB 19: | Length 26: |
| Best Local Similarity | 87.5% | Pred. No. 3.5e+03; | | |
| Matches 14; Conservative | 0; | Mismatches 2; | Indels 0; | Gaps 0 |

QY 6 ACTGATAGAGTGTACC 21
||| ||| ||| |||
Db 19 ACTGAAGAGGGTACC 4

RESULT 7
AAA37780/c
ID AAA37780 standard; DNA; 26 BP
XX

AC AAA37780;

DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)

Human TNFR-6 alpha coding sequence PCR primer

Human, tumour necrosis factor receptor 6; TNFR-6alpha; TNFR-6beta;
ocular neovascularisation; solid tumour; malignancy; prostate cancer;
breast cancer; colon cancer; diabetic retinopathy; microbial infection;
pre-maturely macular degeneration; allergy; inflammation; tissue damage
thyroid associated ophthalmopathy; cell damage; parasitic infection;
bone disease; osteoporosis; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease; immune disorder;
graft rejection; rheumatism; liver disease; autoimmune diabetes; asthma
psoriasis; septic shock; ulcerative colitis; therapy; PCR primer; ss.

Homo sapiens.

PN WO200052028-A1.

PD 08-SEP-2000.

03-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US05686

PR 04-MAR-1999; 99US-0121774.

| | | |
|----|--------------|---------------|
| PR | 27-APR-1999; | 99US-0131279. |
| PR | 12-MAR-1999; | 99US-0131279. |
| PR | 12-MAR-1999; | 99US-0131279. |

| | | |
|----|--------------|---------------|
| PR | 02-AUG-1999; | 99US-0146371. |
|----|--------------|---------------|

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| XX | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
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PT proteins TNFR- α and TNFR- β , useful for treat

XX

PS Example 2; Page 218; 332pp; English.

CC This sequence represents a PCR primer

the human tumour necrosis factor receptor 6 alpha (TNF-R-6alpha). Or the invention. The TNF-R-6alpha and TNF-R-6beta DNA and protein sequences can be used in the prevention, treatment and diagnosis of diseases associated with inappropriate TNF expression. The nucleic acid, polypeptides, antibodies, agonists and antagonists against them may be used for the treatment of a range of conditions such as disorders associated with neovascularisation (especially ocular neovascularisation) (such as solid tumours and malignant retinopathy prostate cancer, breast cancer and colon cancer), diabetic retinopathy and pre-maturity macular degeneration), allergies, inflammation, thyroid associated ophthalmopathy, tissue/cell damage, wounds, microbial and parasitic infections, bone disease (e.g. osteoporosis), atherosclerosis, pain, cardiovascular disease (e.g. stroke), neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's disease), immune disorders (e.g. graft rejection), rheumatism, liver disease, autoimmune diabetes, asthma, psoriasis, septic shock and ulcerative colitis.

Sequence 26 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|-----------|
| Query Match | 61.0% | Score 12.8 | DB 21 | Length 26 |
| Best Local Similarity | 87.5% | Pred. No. 3.5e+03 | | |
| Matches 14 | Conservative 0 | Mismatches 2 | Indels 0 | Gaps 0 |

```
QY      6  ACTGATAGAGTGTACC 21
          ||||| ||||| |||||
Db     19  ACTGAAGAGGGTACC  4
```

RESULT 8
AAB33289/C
ID AAB33289 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAB33289;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2002 (first entry)
DE Human TNFR-6alpha DNA amplifying 3' PCR primer.
KW Human; tumour necrosis factor receptor; TNFR-6alpha; TNFR-6beta; therapy;
KW immune system-related disorder; inflammatory disease; immunosuppressive;
KW bowel disease; encephalitis; atherosclerosis; gastrointestinal-Gen;
KW autoimmune disease; systemic lupus erythematosus; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW multiple sclerosis; Crohn's disease; autoimmune encephalitis; allergy;
KW graft versus host disease; GVHD; antiinflammatory; psoriasis; arthritis;
KW neutrophilic; antiarteriosclerotic; dermatological; asthma; PCR;
KW primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200218622-A2.
XX
PD 07-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 24-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US26396.
XX
PR 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-227598P.
PR 21-NOV-2000; 2000US-35231P.
PR 06-JUL-2001; 2001US-303224P.
XX
PA (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.
XX
PI Gentz RL, Ebner R, Yu G, Ruben SM, Ni J, Feng P;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-281068/32.
XX
PT Novel nucleic acid molecules comprising a polynucleotide encoding human
PT tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNFR)-6alpha and beta polypeptides
PT useful for treating disease e.g. inflammatory and autoimmune disorders
PT
PT
XX
PS Example 3b; Page 189; 350pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to human tumour necrosis factor receptor (TNFR)-
CC 6alpha and 6beta protein and their corresponding nucleic acids. The
CC invention provides screening methods for identifying agonists and
CC antagonists of TNFR-6alpha and 6beta activity. The invention also
CC provides diagnostic and therapeutic methods for detecting and treating
CC immune system-related disorders. The method is useful for treating or
CC preventing an inflammatory disease or disorder selected from bowel
CC disease, encephalitis, atherosclerosis and psoriasis, an autoimmune
CC disease or disorder selected from systemic lupus erythematosus,
CC arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, Crohn's disease,
CC and autoimmune encephalitis, graft versus host disease (GVHD), and an
CC allergy or asthma. The present sequence is a PCR primer used for
CC amplifying DNA encoding human TNFR-6alpha protein.
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 61.0%; Score 12.8; DB 24; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

AC ABA96866;
XX
XX 02-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human p34cdc2-related protein kinase 9 RT-PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:3.
KW Human; p34cdc2-related protein kinase 9; recombinant production;
KW malignant tumour; cancer; blood disease; HIV infection; gene therapy;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; immune disorder; inflammatory condition;
KW psoriasis; heteroplasia; cytostatic; anti-HIV; antiinflammatory;
KW immunomodulator; reverse transcription-PCR; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200198320-A1.
XX
PN 27-DEC-2001.
XX
PD 14-MAY-2001; 2001WO-CN00772.
XX
PF 16-MAY-2000; 2000CN-0115708.
XX
PR (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC.
XX
PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-090428/12.
XX
DR Human p34cdc2 related protein kinase 9 and encoding polynucleotide,
PT used in diagnosis and treatment of malignant tumors, hemopathy, human
PT inflammation -
PT
PT
XX
PS Example 2; Page 18; 40pp; Chinese.
XX
CC The invention relates to human p34cdc2 related protein kinase 9
CC (AAB9087), nucleic acids encoding it (ABA96865), and a method for the
CC recombinant production of p34cdc2 related protein kinase 9. The protein
CC has a molecular weight of 9 kD. The present invention additionally
CC discloses an antagonist of p34cdc2 related protein kinase 9 for
CC therapeutic use, and an antibody which specifically binds to p34cdc2
CC related protein kinase 9. p34cdc2 related protein kinase 9, and
CC nucleotides which encode it may be used for treating a variety of
CC diseases, such as malignant tumours, blood diseases, HIV (human
CC immunodeficiency virus) infection, immune disorders, inflammatory
CC conditions, psoriasis and heteroplasia. The protein may also be used to
CC screen for modulators of its activity or for peptide fingerprinting
CC identification. The polynucleotide can be used as a primer for nucleic
CC acid amplification reactions or as a probe for hybridisation reactions,
CC or in producing gene chips or microarrays. Sequences ABA96866-ABA96867
CC represent reverse transcription-PCR (RT-PCR) primers used in an
CC exemplification of the invention to isolate human p34cdc2 related protein
CC kinase 9 cDNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 60.0%; Score 12.6; DB 24; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 9
ABA96866/C
ID ABA96866 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX

RESULT 10
AAZ30299/C
ID AAZ30299 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
XX AAZ30299;
AC
XX 11-FEB-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Primer 23540 used to amplify the left terminus of Ad5.

XX Adenovirus gene transfer system; trans-complementation; VAI gene;
 KW VAI1 gene; gene transfer vector; gene therapy; dystrophin;
 KW coagulation factor VII; cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulator protein;
 KW ornithine transcarbamylase; alpha1-antitrypsin; Rb; p53; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Adenovirus.
 PN WO953089-A1.
 XX
 PD 21-OCT-1999.
 PF 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US06522.
 PR 16-APR-1998; 98US-0060828.
 XX
 PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 XX
 PI Kochanek S, Schiedner G;
 DR MPI; 2000-013104/01.
 XX
 PT New adenovirus gene transfer vector, used for expressing foreign genes
 encoding, e.g. dystrophin and alpha-1 antitrypsin Rb or p53 -
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 42; 73pp; English.
 XX
 CC PCR primers AA230298-99 were used to amplify the left terminus of
 CC Adenovirus type 5 (Ad5), in the course of the invention. The
 CC amplified sequence was used to construct an adenovirus gene transfer
 CC system that uses a trans-complementation between the VAI and VAI1 genes
 CC to provide efficient transfection. The gene transfer vector comprises,
 CC in 5' to 3' orientation a first Ad inverted terminal repeat (ITR); an
 CC Ad VAI gene and/or VAI1 gene; a gene foreign to Ad, where the gene is
 CC operably linked to a promoter functional in Ad target cells; and a
 CC second Ad ITR. The gene transfer vectors can carry large amounts (e.g.
 CC 28-32kb) of foreign DNA. All of the viral genes encoding AV proteins
 CC can be substituted by foreign DNA so that the immunogenicity of the
 CC recombinant AV particles can be reduced or abolished. The vectors can
 CC be used for introducing and expressing foreign genes in Ad target cells,
 CC e.g. for gene therapy. The foreign gene may encode for e.g. a protein
 CC selected from dystrophin, coagulation factor VII, cystic fibrosis
 CC transmembrane regulator protein, ornithine transcarbamylase,
 CC alpha1-antitrypsin, Rb and p53.
 XX
 SO Sequence 27 BP; 11 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 60.0%; Score 12.6; DB 21; Length 27;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.5e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1 GTGCTACTGATAGAGTGA 19
 DB 24 GTGTTACTCATGCGCTCTA 6
 XX
 RESULT 11
 AAD34709/c
 ID AAD34709 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAD34709;
 XX
 DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE 3' end PCR primer Rctrip used in generating triplex truncated promoter.
 XX
 KW Tetracycline repressor; TR; tetracycline operator cassette; promoter;
 KW transcriptional terminator; enhancer; plant herbicide resistant; PCR;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Cauliflower mosaic virus.
 XX

PN WO200220811-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-EP10315.
 XX
 PR 09-SEP-2000; 2000US-231522P.
 XX
 PA (BADI) BASF PLANT SCI GMBH.
 XX
 PI Golovko A, Hall G;
 XX
 DR MPI; 2002-339804/37.
 XX
 PT Novel tetracycline repressor and/or tetracycline operator cassette
 PT having promoters, transcriptional termination sequences, enhancer,
 PT sequences and coding region of desired polynucleotide for modulating
 PT gene expression -
 XX
 PS Example 1; Fig 29F; 193pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a novel tetracycline repressor (TR) and/
 CC or tetracycline operator cassette, comprising a promoter operably linked
 CC to TR coding sequence, a transcriptional terminator sequence and two
 CC enhancer sequences and another promoter with at least one of tetracycline
 CC operator sequences, coding region of a desired polynucleotide, second
 CC transcriptional terminator sequence located 3' of the polynucleotide and
 CC two enhancer sequences. The invention is useful for modulating the
 CC expression of a gene in a plant; for making a plant herbicide resistant;
 CC and for expressing the desired gene in specific plant tissues. The
 CC invention is useful as a substitute for tetracycline, any currently known
 CC tetracycline analogue, and/or any known analogues functional equivalents.
 CC The tetracycline analogue and/or equivalent may have inherent properties
 CC that make it advantageous to its application in a tetracycline inducible
 CC system. For e.g. when compared to tetracycline, known tetracycline
 CC analogue or known tetracycline functional equivalents. The present
 CC sequence is a PCR primer which is used in generating triplex truncated
 CC promoter.
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 59.0%; Score 12.4; DB 24; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.5e+03;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 6 ACTGATAGAGTGA 19
 DB 20 AGTGATAGAGTGA 7
 XX
 RESULT 12
 AAD34699
 ID AAD34699 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 AC AAD34699;
 XX
 DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tect operator fragment DNA, tecto-r used to construct promoter cassettes.
 XX
 KW Tetracycline repressor; TR; tetracycline operator cassette; promoter;
 KW transcriptional terminator; enhancer; plant herbicide resistant; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 OS
 PN WO200220811-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-EP10315.
 XX
 PR 09-SEP-2000; 2000US-231522P.
 XX

PA (BADI) BASF PLANT SCI GMBH.
 XX
 PI Golovko A, Hall G;
 XX
 PS WPI; 2002-339804/37.
 DR
 XX
 PT Novel tetracycline repressor and/or tetracycline operator cassette
 PT having promoters, transcriptional termination sequences, enhancer
 PT sequences and coding region of desired polynucleotide for modulating
 PT gene expression -
 XX
 PS Example 1; Fig 29F; 193pp; English.
 PS
 CC The present invention relates to a novel tetracycline repressor (TR) and/
 CC or tetracycline operator cassette, comprising a promoter operably linked
 CC to TR coding sequence, a transcriptional terminator sequence and two
 CC enhancer sequences and another promoter with at least one of tetracycline
 CC operator sequences, coding region of a desired polynucleotide, second
 CC transcriptional terminator sequence located 3' of the polynucleotide and
 CC two enhancer sequences. The invention is useful for modulating the
 CC expression of a gene in a plant; for making a plant herbicide resistant;
 CC and for expressing the desired gene in specific plant tissues. The
 CC invention is useful as a substitute for tetracycline, any currently known
 CC tetracycline analogue, and/or any known analogues functional equivalents.
 CC The tetracycline analogue and/or equivalent may have inherent properties
 CC that make it advantageous to its application in a tetracycline inducible
 CC system. For e.g. when compared to tetracycline, known tetracycline
 CC analogue or known tetracycline functional equivalents. The present
 CC sequence is tet operator fragment DNA used in constructing the 35S- and
 CC MAS-based promoter cassettes.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 XX
 SQ
 Query Match 59.0%; Score 12.4; DB 24; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.6e+03;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 6 ACTGATAGAGTGTA 19
 Db 10 ACTGATAGAGTGCA 23
 RESULT 13
 ADD34703
 XX AAD34703 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD34703;
 XX
 DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tet operator and MAS tata fragment DNA, tetO-tata-r.
 XX
 XX Tetracycline repressor; TR; tetracycline operator cassette; promoter;
 KM transcriptional terminator; enhancer; plant herbicide resistant; ss.
 KM
 XX Unidentified.
 OS
 XX WO200220811-A2.
 FN
 XX 14-MAR-2002.
 PD
 XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-BP10315.
 PF
 XX 09-SEP-2000; 2000US-231522P.
 PR
 XX (BADI) BASF PLANT SCI GMBH.
 PA
 XX Golovko A, Hall G;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-339804/37.
 DR
 XX
 PT Novel tetracycline repressor and/or tetracycline operator cassette
 PT having promoters, transcriptional termination sequences, enhancer

PT sequences and coding region of desired polynucleotide for modulating
 PT gene expression -
 XX
 PS Example 1; Fig 29F; 193pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a novel tetracycline repressor (TR) and/
 CC or tetracycline operator cassette, comprising a promoter operably linked
 CC to TR coding sequence, a transcriptional terminator sequence and two
 CC enhancer sequences and another promoter with at least one of tetracycline
 CC operator sequences, coding region of a desired polynucleotide, second
 CC transcriptional terminator sequence located 3' of the polynucleotide and
 CC two enhancer sequences. The invention is useful for modulating the
 CC expression of a gene in a plant; for making a plant herbicide resistant;
 CC and for expressing the desired gene in specific plant tissues. The
 CC invention is useful as a substitute for tetracycline, any currently known
 CC tetracycline analogue, and/or any known analogues functional equivalents.
 CC The tetracycline analogue and/or equivalent may have inherent properties
 CC that make it advantageous to its application in a tetracycline inducible
 CC system. For e.g. when compared to tetracycline, known tetracycline
 CC analogue or known tetracycline functional equivalents. The present
 CC sequence is tet operator and MAS tata fragment DNA used in constructing
 CC the 35S- and MAS-based promoter cassettes.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 31 BP; 12 A; 5 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 other;
 XX
 SQ
 Query Match 59.0%; Score 12.4; DB 24; Length 31;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.8e+03;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 6 ACTGATAGAGTGTA 19
 Db 18 ACTGATAGAGTGCA 31
 RESULT 14
 AAA62281
 XX AAA62281 standard; DNA; 32 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA62281;
 XX
 DT 21-NOV-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Sample oligo 1411-1G.
 XX
 KM Sample oligo; microsatellite; repeat sequence length determination;
 KM discontinuous primer extension; capture oligo;
 KM genetic polymorphism detection; ss.
 KM
 XX Unidentified.
 OS
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT repeat_region 7..32
 FT /*tag= a
 FT primer_bind 10..32
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /bound_moiety= "synthetic capture oligo"
 XX
 FN WO200032824-A2.
 XX
 XX 08-JUN-2000.
 PD
 XX 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28584.
 PF
 XX 03-DEC-1998; 98US-0205114.
 PR
 XX (PERKIN-ELMER CORP.
 PA
 XX Livak KJ, Lowe AL, Blasband AJ;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-412360/35.
 DR
 XX
 PT Determining number of repeat units in a target region for identifying
 PT genetic polymorphisms involves using discontinuous primer extension

```

PT      reaction-
XX      PS      Example C; Page 32; 51bp; English.
XX
CC      The present sequence is a sample oligo used to demonstrate a method for
CC      determining the length of nucleic acid repeat sequences by discontinuous
CC      primer extension. Four sample oligos were prepared to represent four
CC      different microsatellite alleles. The sequences were incubated with
CC      an array of synthetic complementary capture oligonucleotides immobilised
CC      on a solid support. Replicate slides were subjected to different
CC      numbers of extension cycles and the slides were then viewed using
CC      an imaging fluorimeter. During discontinuous primer extension, the
CC      capture oligo is extended in discrete increments corresponding to a
CC      single repeat unit. Following each increment, a detection step is
CC      performed in which a modulation in a signal is detected when the oligo
CC      has been extended by an amount equal to the total length of a repeat
CC      region. By counting the number of increments of discrete primer
CC      extension required to cause a modulation in the signal, the number of
CC      repeat units making up the repeat region is determined. The method is
CC      useful for detecting genetic polymorphism.
CC
SQ      Sequence 32 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 9 G; 9 T; 0 other;

Query Match      59.0%;      Score 12.4;      DB 21;      Length 32;
Best Local Similarity      92.9%;      Pred. No. 5.9e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative      0;      Mismatches      1;      Indels      0;      Gaps      0

Oy      6      ACTGATAGAGTGTGA      19
      |||||      |||||
Db      7      ACTGATAAAGTGTGA      20

RESULT 15
AAD34707
ID      AAD34707 standard; DNA; 36 BP.
XX
AC      AAD34707;
DT      16-JUN-2002 (first entry)
DE      Tet operator and MAS caat-cata fragment DNA, tetO-caat-cata-r.
XX
KW      Tetraycline repressor; TR; tetraycline operator cassette; promoter;
KW      transcriptional terminator; enhancer; plant herbicide resistant; ss.
XX
OS      Unidentified.
XX
XX      WO200220811-A2.
XX      PN
XX      PD      14-MAR-2002.
XX
XX      07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-EP10315.
XX      PF
XX      09-SEP-2000; 2000US-231522P.
XX      PR
XX      (BADI ) BASF PLANT SCI GMBH.
XX      PA
XX      Golovko A, Hall G;
XX      PI
XX      WPI; 2002-339804/37.
XX      DR
XX
PT      Novel tetracycline repressor and/or tetracycline operator cassette
PT      having promoters, transcriptional termination sequences, enhancer
PT      sequences and coding region of desired polynucleotide for modulating
PT      gene expression -
PT
XX      Example 1; Fig 29F; 193bp; English.
XX
XX      The present invention relates to a novel tetracycline repressor (TR) and/
XX      or tetracycline operator cassette, comprising a promoter operably linked
XX      to TR coding sequence, a transcriptional terminator sequence and two
XX      enhancer sequences and another promoter with at least one of tetracycline
XX      operator sequences, coding region of a desired polynucleotide, second

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CC transcriptional terminator sequence located 3' of the polynucleotide and
CC two enhancer sequences. The invention is useful for modulating the
CC expression of a gene in a plant; for making a plant herbicide resistant;
CC and for expressing the desired gene in specific plant tissues. The
CC invention is useful as a substitute for tetracycline, any currently known
CC tetracycline analogue, and/or any known analogues functional equivalents.
CC The tetracycline analogue and/or equivalent may have inherent properties
CC that make it advantageous to its application in a tetracycline inducible
CC system. For e.g. when compared to tetracycline, known tetracycline
CC analogue or known tetracycline functional equivalents. The present
CC sequence is tet operator and MAS coat-cata fragment DNA used in
CC constructing the 35S- and MAS-based promoter cassettes.
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 36 BP; 10 A; 7 C; 5 G; 14 T; 0 other;
Query Match 59.0%; Score 12.4; DB 24; Length 36;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 6 ACTGATAGAGTGTA 19
   |||||
Db 23 ACTGATAGAGTGCA 36

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